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31, 1906; the other in the Western District of Tennessee, Western Division, opinion by DISTRICT JUDGE McCALL, January 1, 1907. Appendix B contains the text of the Act itself.

The Report is a valuable contribution to the subject, and seems to make clear that if the courts adopt the same view of the questions involved, then there is a great field of interstate matters of vast importance to the public and to an army of employes that is beyond legislative control. Control by the individual States will never be uniform enough to be effective, and control by Congress, if this view prevails, will be unconstitutional unless the Constitution can be amended. This is one of the intensely interesting questions of the hour, and its decisions by the court of last resort will be awaited with great interest.

E. C. G.

DIE KAISERLICHEN VERWALTUNGSBEAMTEN BIS AUF DIOCLETIAN. Von Otto Hirschfeld. Zweite Neugearbeitete Auflage. Berlin: Weidmansche Buchhandlung, 1905, pp. X, 514, Preis 12 M.

Almost a generation ago the author's "Studies in the Field of Roman Administrative History" was published. The present volume is a new edition of this work. The author tells us in his preface to this second edition that the materials on taxation and provincial administration, which according to his original design he had planned to put in a second part, he has now included in the one volume, and therefore the title of the work as originally planned has been dropped and his former subtitle, "The Imperial Administrative Officers," is used as indicative of the entire scope of the book now presented. The older edition has, however, been recast and in part rewritten, and the new shows a marked gain in quantity, nearly two hundred pages being added to the slightly over three hundred of the old edition.

Although our historians of the new school keep insisting that history can not repeat itself, nevertheless one can not help noting some striking parallels between our own national experience and that of the people of the classical world who, like us, possessed a genius for practical governmental affairs. The Roman Republic has always been held up to us as a model or as a horrible example in our constitutional life, but we have not perhaps realized that Imperial Rome has for us an even greater significance at the present time, when we seem to be entering upon a career as a republican empire, charged, whether we will or not, with the control of peoples who have yet to acquire the capacity for government, which seems to have come, in the highest measure, only to the Anglo-Saxon peoples in the modern world, as it did to the Romans in the ancient world.

The painstaking work of German scholars with inscriptional material seems likely to fill with fair adequacy the gap in our literary sources for the second half of the third century of the empire, and such a book as Hirschfeld's, which sums up the results of the work of the last half century in this field, is certainly an inspiration to the patient workers by whose efforts so complete a picture is given us of the working out of a problem of governmental policy, on the same broad lines as those along which our own administrators must move, in the prosecution of the task that is now presented to them.

The following volume, prepared by Professor Rood, has recently been published:

A DIGEST OF IMPORTANT CASES ON THE LAW OF CRIMES, compiled, edited and arranged for the use of law students. By John R. Rood, Professor of Law in the University of Michigan. Ann Arbor: George Wahr, 1906. pp. XII, 623.